

MARIETTA DAILY LEADER

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EDITOR.
GEO. M. COOKE.
ASSOCIATE.
JOHN W. LANSLEY

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We will consider it a great favor if
subscribers will report any failure
to get their Leader, or any carelessness
on the part of the carrier.

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the carriers unless the carrier
presents his credit tag in subscriber's
presence.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of the United States.

Republican State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY, of Seloto Co.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, of Fayette Co.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, of Belmont Co.
For Member Board of Public Works,
FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert Co.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress, 15th District,
H. C. VAN VOORHIS, of Muskingum Co.

County Ticket.

For Probate Judge,
D. R. ROOD, of Belpre.
For Sheriff,
JOHN S. MCALLISTER, Fourth Ward.
For Auditor,
W. A. PATTERSON, of Waterford.
For Recorder,
JOHN W. ATHEY, Marietta Township.
For Commissioner,
JOHN RANDOLPH, Wesley Township.
For Judiciary Director,
WM. SCHNAUFFER, Newport Township.

SINCE Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock
the cause of bicycle-racing has ad-
vanced several points. The crowds
who watched the races were enthusias-
tic in their praises of the sport. It is
good fun, and deserves to be patronized
liberally.

ONE of the costliest spectacular en-
tertainments that ever occurred in the
country was that which the Hocking
Valley Railroad put up Saturday for
the delectation of a sensation-loving
public who might want to see a rail-
road collision without the usual attend-
ant misery of loss of life.

The road took two of its oldest en-
gines, painted them in gay colors, and
before a multitude, ran them together
at a speed of fifty miles an hour. As
the engines struck their forward ends
rose high in the air, and in a last em-
brace, like a pair of dying lovers they
expired.

This hurrying together of two mighty
iron monsters is put down in the pa-
pers as being a contribution to science.
We think this is a little far-fetched,
for these same demonstrations are ac-
cidentally occurring every day, and
science we think can get little benefit
from them except a better acquaint-
ance with broken bones and the like.

The exhibition was the first of its
kind in Ohio, and it was witnessed by
twenty thousand people.

Memorial Day Exercises.

Memorial Day was
observed last Saturday
in Marietta with the
usual beautiful exercises
of decoration and the
solemn ceremonies that
have become a part of
the day. In the fore-
noon the Buell and
Gates Posts G. A. R.
joined in Memorial ser-
vice on the west side of
the river and details of veterans and
friends laid their sanctified tributes of
flowers upon the graves of the sleeping
heroes in the city cemeteries. The
school children assisted in the decoration,
gathering an added inspiration of
patriotism from the ceremony of thus
honoring the memory of the nation's
dead.

At the Auditorium at 7:30 in the eve-
ning a Memorial Address was deliv-
ered by Judge H. L. Sibley and orations
by Verne W. Boye, T. Jesse Jones,
Wm. E. Sykes and A. T. Williamson.
The two latter were awarded prizes,
Sykes for thought and composition and
Williamson for delivery. Presentation
of the prizes was made by Rev. W. E.
Roe.

The orations were upon patriotic
subjects and a new feature in the ob-
servance of Memorial Day in this city.
They will no doubt prove a perma-
nent addition to the program for future
years.

The Auditorium was packed by an
audience who heard the Memorial ad-
dress and orations with keen apprecia-
tion of the full significance of the oc-
casion. Their presence attested the
enduring veneration in which the
American citizen holds the dead and
living veterans who bore bravely and
without murmur the great burden of
'61-'65.

Simple Question for Silver Leaders.
Who would be benefited by adulterat-
ing the currency? Not the farmers.
They could not be better off if they got
two 50-cent dollars where they get now
one 100-cent dollar, and that is the ut-
most Tillman would be able to give
them. But the fearful contraction of
the currency caused by a collapse of
standard money to the 50-cent silver
standard would create such a panic
that for years afterwards no man
could get more than 50 cents for his
money. It is a simple question. — Chicago Tribune

SOME HARD FACTS.

They Hit Telling Blows Against Free
Coinage at Sixteen to One.

Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the In-
terior, delivered a speech in New York
on May 16 on the currency question.
It is a speech that should be read by all
who buy and sell or who vote or have
influence with voters. It is as follows:
The people of this country make their
contracts payable in dollars. Uncer-
tainty as to the meaning of the word
dollar must create doubt as to the effect
of contracts and general distrust in busi-
ness.

The dollar of the United States at the
present time has a distinct meaning.
It is equivalent to 23.22 grains of pure
gold. Paper dollars are mere promises
to pay in coin. Silver dollars, while they
contain bullion worth only about 50
cents each, have been surrounded by
safeguards of legislation limiting the
number coined and supporting them by
the credit of the government, so that
they have been kept on a parity with
gold dollars. Twenty-three twenty-two
one-hundredths of a grain of gold there-
fore measure the value of what is meant by
a dollar, when the term is used for
trade here, and this has been true for
about 50 years, with the exception of
the period during which paper dollars
were depreciated.

Upon the floor of the house of repre-
sentatives in 1853, when the bill was
pending which made fractional cur-
rency subsidiary, Cyrus L. Dunham, of
Indiana, who had charge of the bill,
said:

"An objection urged against this pro-
posed change is that it gives us a gold
standard only. * * * Gentlemen talk
about a double standard of gold and sil-
ver as a thing that exists, and that we
propose to change. We have had but a
single standard for the last three or four
years; this has been and now is gold; we
propose to let it remain so and adapt sil-
ver to and regulate it by gold."

After this long experience in the use
of dollars based upon 23.22 grains of
gold the advocates of silver demand its
free, unlimited and independent coinage
at the present ratio.

This is really a proposition to remove
from silver dollars the safeguards of leg-
islation which surround them, to with-
draw the limit and to take from them
the support of the government. It is an
effort to reach a bimetallic currency by
the free and unlimited coinage of two
metals at a fixed ratio which places 100
cents' worth of bullion in the gold dol-
lar and 50 cents' worth of bullion in the
silver dollar.

The experience of every country which
has attempted the free and unlimited
coinage of the two metals at a ratio dis-
regarding the commercial value of the
bullion of each metal put into a dollar
has been the coinage and use of the
cheaper metal and the loss as money of
the more valuable metal. The principle
is thus expressed by Sir Isaac Gresham:

"If debased coin is attempted to be
circulated with full value coin, all of
the latter will disappear from circula-
tion, and the overvalued and debased
coin will alone remain, to the ruin of
our commerce and business."

This indisputable doctrine was taught
in the 14th century by Nicholas Oresme
and again in the 16th century by
Nicholas Copernicus. Coming down to
1717, Sir Isaac Newton, at that time
director of the mint of England, de-
clared:

"If silver leaves the shores of Eng-
land in crowns or in ingots, the produce
of coins remelted, and gives place to
gold, it is because the value which the
monetary legislation assigns to it, in re-
lation to gold, is not correct."

Apply the lesson practically to our
own money. With free and unlimited
coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of
sixteen to one silver monometallism
would result, and the measure of the
value of our dollar would be 37 1/4 grains
of silver, worth about 13 grains of gold.

But the advocates of silver coinage
insist that with 37 1/4 grains of silver
admitted in unlimited quantities to the
mints for coinage, free of charge, the
bullion value of this number of grains
would necessarily be equal, before coin-
age, to the coined dollar. This is true,
and it would be equally true of 100
grains, or of one grain, if admitted free
and in unlimited quantities to coinage.
Indeed, if chips were admitted free and
in unlimited quantities to the privilege
if being stamped into dollars, the chips,
before they were stamped, would be
worth as much as the dollars after they
were stamped, but unfortunately the
dollars would be worth no more than
chips.

Another favorite argument of the free
silver advocates refers to the experience
of France, and they have claimed all
over the country that France, from 1803
to 1874, by fixing a legal ratio for the
coinage of silver and gold (at fifteen
and one-half to one), kept the commer-
cial ratio between the two metals at the
same figures. This inaccurate state-
ment has been one of their principal
arguments. If they will really examine
the history of France, they will find that
before 1820 the difference between the
commercial value of gold and silver ex-
ceeded fifteen and one half to one, and
France became silver monometallic. Later
on, between 1840 and 1850 the com-
mercial difference was less than fif-
teen and one-half to one, and France be-
came gold monometallic.

From 1792 to 1860 the subject of coin-
age of gold and silver was frequently
discussed by American statesmen, and
no suggestion can be found, from any
of them, that the government could
overcome even a small difference in the
commercial value of metals by free and
unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio.

This country failed to add three per
cent. to the value of silver and make it
equal to a ratio of fifteen to one with
gold prior to 1834, and it failed to add
six per cent. to gold and make it equal
to a ratio of one to sixteen with silver
subsequent to 1840.

No limit can be placed upon the mass
of silver still unmined. Good authority
indicates that the present annual vol-
ume can be produced for about 60 cents
an ounce. It is impossible to place and

maintain a price upon such a commodity
which would give it a profit entirely
disproportioned to that earned by the
average enterprise. Yet the advocates
of free coinage of silver at a local ratio
of sixteen to one, although the com-
mercial ratio is thirty-one to one.

We are therefore confronted with a
proposition to change the meaning of
the dollar from 23.22 grains of gold to
37 1/4 grains of silver. As 37 1/4 grains
of silver are worth only about 13 grains
of gold, it is practically a proposition,
at a single blow, to reduce the value of
a dollar one-half.

It is a movement more radical than
one to reduce openly the bullion in a
gold dollar to 13 grains. This would be
a step dangerous, but definite. No one
knows what 37 1/4 grains of silver would
be worth under free and unlimited coin-
age. It is impossible to say whether the
increased demand for silver would carry
37 1/4 grains of silver somewhat above
13 grains of gold, or whether this in-
creased demand would shortly produce
a disproportionate increased supply and
carry the value of 37 1/4 grains of sil-
ver somewhat below 13 grains of gold.

I am aware that the advocates of free
coinage of silver object to estimating
the value of silver in gold, but all in-
ternational trade is measured by grains
of gold. No matter what system we
adopt, unless our international com-
merce is abandoned, our dollars will be
actually measured by gold, even though
we fix them upon a silver standard.

The movement for the free and un-
limited coinage of silver is therefore
an effort not only to reduce the value of
a dollar about one-half, but to leave it
in a state of uncertainty. It threatens
a complete change in the meaning of
the term dollar to some meaning in the
neighborhood of one-half its present
meaning. It threatens an entire change
of the value of the term by which con-
tracts and credits are estimated and by
which business is conducted.

In every country where progress and
prosperity are found the great bulk of
business must depend upon credits. The
credits are estimated in dollars, and
whatever creates a doubt as to the mean-
ing of a dollar must tend to suppress
business. The mere threat involves un-
certainty, and this uncertainty must be
removed to bring back to business normal
prosperity.

To appreciate the importance of re-
moving doubt upon this subject, con-
template briefly the process of reaching
the proposed silver standard. We saw
in 1893 a paralysis of business, in large
part produced by the threat of a silver
standard.

If a president and congress were elect-
ed in November committed to the free
and unlimited coinage of 37 1/4 grains
of silver into dollars, nearly six months
would pass before they could be in-
augurated and six months more before
the proposed legislation could become
law. During that time creditors would
seek to protect themselves against be-
ing paid in dollars worth only about
13 grains of gold, and they would en-
deavor to make collections before the
unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars
began. The debtors would not be al-
lowed to remain debtors until they could
get the advantage of paying off what
they owed at 50 cents on the dollar; they
would be forced to immediate settle-
ments. Sheriffs and constables
would call upon them without delay.
Depositors in banks would withdraw
their money. The large merchants,
forced to settle their foreign indebted-
ness, would insist upon immediate pay-
ments of debts due from smaller mer-
chants. The smaller merchants in turn
would be compelled to force collections
from their customers. The great vol-
ume of business conducted upon credits
would cease.

Manufacturing enterprises could not
afford to continue business or make
contracts until the value of the new
dollar could be settled by the determi-
nation of just what 37 1/4 grains of sil-
ver would prove to be worth. Manu-
factures would close. Business houses
would fail. Banks would be raided.
The unemployed would be numbered by
millions. The farmers would find few
purchasers for their products. Want
and famine would pervade the land.

At the end of a few years, when busi-
ness settled down to the new mean-
ing of a dollar, fluctuations in the com-
mercial price of silver would still keep
our dollars of uncertain value and hinder
domestic trade.

Business interests, reaching from the
richest banker to the poorest paid laborer,
require the removal of all doubt
about the meaning of a dollar. No man
should be trusted even with an impor-
tant nomination who does not recognize
that the value of a dollar is now meas-
ured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who
is not willing to openly declare his pur-
pose to help keep it there.

The Cheap Money Will-o'-the-Wisp.



The People, Not the Politicians, Will Win.

The Journal has always stood for
sound money and contended that the re-
sult of the discussion would be the tri-
umph of that doctrine. It did not do
this in the spirit of prophecy, but be-
cause it was convinced that the good
sense of the people would bring them to
no other conclusion. The politicians
may manipulate and make a great show-
ing on the free silver side, but when
one comes to talk to the people at large,
when the question is presented to them,
there is but one result possible. — Mil-
waukee Journal.

THE POPULAR FETE

Of the Coronation Ceremonies Held in
Moscow—Men and Women Trampled
Down and Killed in the Dense Crowd.
Moscow, May 30.—The popular fete
of the coronation ceremonies at which
between 400,000 and 500,000 people
were fed and indulged in all sorts of
merry making, was held Saturday on
the Hodynski plain opposite the Pe-
troffsky palace, and was the scene
of the first fatalities
that have marked the coronation
festivities. This free feast, which has
always been the popular feature of
coronations, has hitherto been the oc-
casion of a great deal of crowding and
good natured fighting for places on
the part of the hundreds of thousands
of guests of the city, but no such gather-
ing was ever witnessed on the Ho-
dynski plain as that which assembled
Saturday. Crowds which began coming
long before daylight, finally became so
dense and so eager to obtain access to
the free food and beer, and the free
amusements, that they could not be
controlled. Men, women and children
were thrown down and either trampled
upon and were either badly in-
jured or killed, while others had their
lives crushed out by the fear-
ful pressure of the vast
crowd. The police and military finally
succeeded in scattering the multitude,
so that there was no further danger,
when it was found that a number of
persons had been killed. The fete was
held in the presence of the czar and a
distinguished company of guests who
occupied seats in a large pavilion espe-
cially erected and elaborately decorated
for the occasion.

SCHOOLS SUFFER.

Many of the Buildings in St. Louis Wrecked
by the Tornado.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—The officials
of the board of education are busily
figuring out the enormous loss which
the schools suffered. All the south
end schools between Chouteau avenue
and Arsenal street were badly dam-
aged. Some had roofs blown away
walls caved in, and others got
off with ruined windows and
chimneys. The schools which suffered
most are the Clinton branch
Peabody, Charles Hogden, Pestalozzi,
Grant, New Sheppard, L'Ouverture,
Froebel, Lafayette, Longfellow and
Madison. The Compton, Marquette,
Chouteau and Garfield also suffered. The
school board can not repair the damage
for less than \$50,000, and perhaps a
larger sum will be needed.

Several of the schools will not be
opened again until September.

Yacht Racing on the Thames.

LONDON, May 30.—The match races
of the new Thames Yacht club from
South End to Harwich were sailed Sat-
urday. The sky was cloudy and there
was a contrary tide, with the wind
from the northeast. The start was
made at 9:55 a. m. In the race for
large raters the Satanita crossed the
line ten seconds ahead of the Britan-
nia, which was followed by the Ailsa,
Caresse, Isolde, Corsair and Hester.
In the race for twenty raters, the Pen-
tant crossed the line first and the Ni-
agara last. Afterward the Britannia
and the Niagara overhauled the lead-
ers in their respective classes.

Hairstones Three Inches in Diameter.

RENO, Nev., May 30.—The heaviest
rain and hail storm in years visited
Reno Friday morning. Hairstones
three inches in diameter fell and hard-
ly a whole skylight in the city remains.
The Truckee river was the highest
known in 15 years and the Truckee
meadows about Glendale are under
water. Vegetation was considerably
damaged. Three men were drowned
in the river at Prosser Creek. Their
names can not be learned.

Cleveland and Cabinet to Visit Senator Vilas.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 30.—
President Cleveland and members of
his cabinet will be the guests of Sen-
ator Vilas this summer and will fish
and hunt along the Brule about thirty
miles from here for about thirty days.

Willing to Correct Mistakes.

About the only argument the free sil-
ver papers offer in advocating the is-
sue of fiat money is that Secretary
Carlisle and the Courier-Journal have
changed their views on the money ques-
tion. To their credit, be it said, the
Courier-Journal and Secretary Carlisle
argue the question.—Lexington (Ky.)
Sun.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt
Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped
Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin
Eruptions, and positively cures Piles
or no pay required. It is guaranteed to
give perfect satisfaction, or money re-
funded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by W. H. Styer.

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and
exerts a wonderful influence in
strengthening her system by
driving through the proper chan-
nel all impurities. Health and
strength are guaranteed to result
from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months,
after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGU-
LATOR for two months, is getting well.—
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

A Rare Opportunity.

The College residence property, on Fifth
street, opposite Mount Cemetery, is offered for
sale by Ward & Stone as agents, for a short
time only. The location is one of choice in
the city. Size of lot 12x120 feet. Terms made
city. May 21.

We Don't Know

What "others"
sell their goods for.
They may have exact-
ly the same things we have
but its hardly possible since
we buy direct from the manufac-
turer in large lots, and for CASH. We
haven't Suits 'others' sell for \$15.00 to
offer you at \$10.00, nothing of the sort.
What we DO have to offer though, is WELL
SELECTED MERCHANDISE at the VERY
LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES. Our
line of Men's Suits from \$5.00 up are as good
as can possibly be offered for the money, well
made, cut to fit, and of materials that will wear.
\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 will buy splendid
suits for business or 'dress up' purposes.
Young Men's Suits, all grades, \$3.50 up. New
line of Children's Suits just received, the very
latest effects out, prices \$2.00 to \$4.50. Large
assortment of odd Knee Pants 25c up. Straw
Hats, all styles, all prices. Summer Under-
wear and Furnishings at the VERY LOWEST
PRICES. New goods coming in every day.
Try us! No deception to sell goods. Our ad-
vertisements and methods are reliable! ! !

S. R. Van Metre & Co.,
The Old Reliable Cash Clothiers.

Special Sale Sun Umbrellas.

Fast Black Silk Warp Serge; Paragon Frame,
Handsome Assortment of Natural Stick Han-
dles; Cost you in a Regular way, \$1.50. We
are Going to Give You a Pick of These for

One Dollar

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered,
Jenvey & Allen, No. 108 Front
Street.

Colonial Book Store.

We have in stock, have had from the start, and are selling readily,
the extra large size SOCIAL HAMMOCK, price \$4.50.
A large line of other grades from \$1.00 upward.

Among the many good things in our stock, that are moving rapidly
just now, we enumerate

FISHING TACKLE.

Largest and best fish caught with our goods.

Reward Cards, Gift Books, Fountain Pens, Small Flags for decoration,
lb. Papers, Engraved Cards, Invitations, &c.

See our Flower Baskets before purchasing.

The most reliable place to get information about our stock, business,
and prices is at the store or in our Ad.

153 Colonial Block. Front St.
J. E. VANDERVOORT. **C. E. GLINES.**

Do You Want a Good Lamp?

If so, see Charles Holtz on Front Street near Putnam. He also will
show you by far the Best Selected stock of Queensware in Marietta.
Charles Holtz, THE QUEENSWARE MAN.

To Arrive Soon:
CARLOAD
Buggies, Farm Wagons and
Spring Wagons.

In the meantime if you want a Single Rig, come and give us special
order for it.

NYE HARDWARE CO.,

170 Front Str., SOLE AGENTS, Marietta, Ohio